

# The Washington Times

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## JULY CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed daily during the month of July was as follows:  
July 1.....41,712  
July 2.....41,712  
July 3.....41,712  
July 4.....41,712  
July 5.....41,712  
July 6.....41,712  
July 7.....41,712  
July 8.....41,712  
July 9.....41,712  
July 10.....41,712  
July 11.....41,712  
July 12.....41,712  
July 13.....41,712  
July 14.....41,712  
July 15.....41,712  
July 16.....41,712  
July 17.....41,712  
July 18.....41,712  
July 19.....41,712  
July 20.....41,712  
July 21.....41,712  
July 22.....41,712  
July 23.....41,712  
July 24.....41,712  
July 25.....41,712  
July 26.....41,712  
July 27.....41,712  
July 28.....41,712  
July 29.....41,712  
July 30.....41,712  
July 31.....41,712  
Total for the month.....1,253,536  
Daily average for the month.....40,437

The net total circulation of The Times (daily) during the month of July was 1,245,295, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 26, the number of days of publication, shows the net Sunday average for July to have been 47,892.

## Sunday.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed Sundays during the month of July was as follows:  
July 1.....39,547  
July 2.....39,547  
July 3.....39,547  
July 4.....39,547  
July 5.....39,547  
July 6.....39,547  
July 7.....39,547  
July 8.....39,547  
July 9.....39,547  
July 10.....39,547  
July 11.....39,547  
July 12.....39,547  
July 13.....39,547  
July 14.....39,547  
July 15.....39,547  
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July 22.....39,547  
July 23.....39,547  
July 24.....39,547  
July 25.....39,547  
July 26.....39,547  
July 27.....39,547  
July 28.....39,547  
July 29.....39,547  
July 30.....39,547  
July 31.....39,547  
Total for the month.....1,253,536  
Sunday average for the month.....39,469

The net total circulation of The Times (Sundays) during the month of July was 1,245,295, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 5, the number of Sundays during July, shows the net Sunday average for July to have been 24,905.

In each issue of The Times the circulation figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the top of the first page at the left of the date line.

Persons leaving the city for a long or short period during the summer can have The Times mailed to them at the rate of thirty cents a month, or seven cents a week. Addresses may be changed as often as desired. All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.

## THOROUGH SIFTING OF GORE CHARGES NEEDED.

On the floor of the Senate and before the House committee now in session at Muskogee, Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma has made startling charges as to an offer of a bribe to him, amounting to \$50,000, if he would remove certain legislation pending in Congress. This proposed legislation was an obstacle to huge attorneys' fees, reaching, it is said, to \$3,000,000, sought by Attorney J. F. McMurray and his associates for the sale of lands owned by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

Manifestly, it would be unfair to the Vice President, to Senator Curtis, or to Representative McGuire to consider anything as proved against them by what has thus far been brought out with respect to the alleged statements of J. L. Hamon to Senator Gore. Quite apart from this, however, it is important that the House committee go to the bottom of the question of what the alleged lobby concerned in the McMurray contracts has been doing. Its activities have an unsavory look.

It is to be noticed that Representative Creager told the committee that he was informed he could have a "substantial interest" in the land deal if he would withdraw opposition to the approval of the McMurray contracts. He was so told, he testifies, after he had been invited by Hamon to meet him in a private room in a Washington hotel. It is to be noted that Senator Gore is a Democrat and Mr. Creager a Republican. Politically they have nothing in common.

It is plain that thorough ventilation of this whole business is not only needed, but that it is imperative and that the committee should explore all the ramifications of what looks like a scandal of big proportions.

## CASTING ABOUT FOR A NEW YORK CANDIDATE.

New York Republican leaders are still casting about for a candidate on whom they can center for the governorship. Vice President Sherman and National Committeeman William L. Ward have been talking the case over with President Taft at Beverly. They are said to have reached no conclusion. Collector William Loeb, jr., is now considered out of it, as he has said he does not want the nomination. Henry L. Stimson, former United States attorney, the prosecutor of the Sugar trust for the Government, is prominently considered, and so is Clark Williams, of Albany, State superintendent of banking. Other names were taken up in the conference.

While the Republican leaders have more than a month in which to get together in the Empire State, they have not an easy task before them. They want to get a man on whom all factions can unite and who can obtain the stamp of approval from President Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, and Governor Hughes. This is not an easy proposition. It is made more difficult by the feeling that New York is going over to the Democrats this fall. In the apparent reluctance of Mr.

Loeb to allow his name to be used, there are signs that he and the Roosevelt contingent are not hopeful over Republican success.

The selfish purposes of the old machine leaders of New York, who have run things at Albany with a high hand, and who hope to have more complete sway, now that Hughes is going to the Supreme Court, are bound to alienate many voters. Had an enlightened course been followed as to a primary measure the Republican party would have been in vastly better shape. Nor is the situation helped by the declaration of William Barnes, jr., the Albany boss, who says he has returned from Europe to fight the primary.

If the Republicans carry New York it will apparently be because of the failure of the Democrats to rise to their opportunities. Thus far, it must be said, the Democrats there are not showing many signs of having an acute comprehension of conditions and have failed to center on a Moses who can lead them out of the wilderness.

## THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE CLEAN HOUSE.

That was a pretty thorough and commendable job of house-cleaning done by the people of Tennessee yesterday. The independents swept out the Patterson, or organization, accumulation of debris, and today the State presents a fairly clean and wholesome establishment for the inspection of the country. The Patterson candidates for judicial office were defeated by a margin big enough to reflect the indignation felt by the rank and file of the people for the Patterson political methods. The result indicates that when Governor Patterson comes before the voters for re-election he will encounter the reputation he has earned for himself by his Cooper pardon and his affiliation with the corporation and liquor interests of the State.

It would be a sad commentary on the independence and intelligence of Tennessee for Patterson to be able to perpetuate himself and his organization on the foundation of his record as governor.

## BANK DEPOSITS SHOW WASHINGTON'S PROSPERITY.

Every person who is concerned in the growth and development of the city will be interested in the figures on Washington bank deposits published by The Times today, as well as in the interpretation of them by a number of Washington bankers.

They show that Washington has made wonderful strides in the past ten years, that the people of the community have enjoyed a remarkable degree of prosperity, and that there is no reason to doubt they will enjoy greater prosperity in the future. When the individual deposits of a city's banks increase from \$29,000,000 to nearly \$60,000,000 in ten years the city is to be congratulated. That is what has happened here.

In the absence of extensive commercial and industrial interests, what has caused Washington's bank deposits to show such growth? The answer is not hard to find. The biggest single factor is the Government employe. Uncle Sam is a steady, never-failing paymaster. He has nearly 30,000 employes in the District, and he pays them in cash out of his Treasury twice a month. The number of employes increases gradually. Practically nobody is ever laid off. Wages are never reduced, and there is never a shut-down, a walk-out, or a strike. Labor disturbances are unknown. The Federal pay roll is a constant quantity. Nowhere else in this country does such a condition prevail.

Another potent influence in the banking business is the large number of wealthy or well-to-do people who have come here to live. These have brought much of their wealth with them. Their deposits amount to no mean percentage of the total deposits. Some of these new residents have become interested in local banks themselves, thereby bringing their own interests and the interests of many of their business friends to this city.

The development of Washington as a commercial and industrial community has also helped swell its bank deposits. More and more each year is the city becoming an important business center, with big local interests exclusive of Government connection. This provides employment for a steadily increasing number of people, and, in turn, finds reflection in the sum total of individual bank deposits.

The table of statistics and the conclusions of the bankers who have studied it are commended to Washingtonians as interesting and instructive reading.

## DOCTORS AND PEOPLE HAVE CHANCE TO HELP.

Washington physicians and citizens generally just now have a chance to show their good citizenship by assisting the District health authorities in the fight against infantile paralysis. As pointed out by Dr. Woodward yesterday, the Health Office is almost powerless to combat the epidemic unless the doctors and the public do their part. Infantile paralysis is not one of the diseases which must be reported, nor is it one which can be quarantined. The community, therefore, must voluntarily observe the precautions which the Health Officer has not the authority to demand.

One of the best arguments for such

a course is the fact that otherwise we will have no idea how much infantile paralysis there is in the District. On the other hand, if all cases are reported and isolated, it will be possible to prevent, or at least to reduce to the minimum, the possibility that the epidemic may become general.

## MUCH DONE IN THE CONSERVATION CAUSE.

Gifford Pinchot in a summary of the legislation which has been forced through Congress in the interest of conservation of resources enumerates a number of important steps in the direction of progress. It is not always realized that the agitation over the waste of the nation's resources already has exerted powerful influence and much actual accomplishment for the protection of those resources.

Mr. Pinchot points out that the National Conservation Association has substantial cause for satisfaction in the progress achieved in the session of Congress just closed. In spite of all opposition, he says, the principles of the association have been enacted into law in a considerable number of cases and are represented in many bills still awaiting action. He adds: "More than one avenue of monopolistic grabbing of the people's property has been closed, but much still remains to be done. The friends of the conservation movement are in better position to continue the fight than seemed possible when the session of Congress began."

Mr. Pinchot points out that Congress passed the public lands withdrawal act, including Alaskan coal lands. It was under the authority of this act that the recent withdrawals of public lands were made.

The omnibus Indian act expressly authorizes the reservation of power and reservoir sites on Indian reservations. The act for admitting New Mexico and Arizona as States makes similar reservation upon lands granted to the new States, while the withdrawal act expressly includes water power sites as one of the purposes for which the President may exercise the withdrawal power.

The Appalachian and White mountain forest bill has again passed the House and an agreement has been reached under which it will be finally voted on in the Senate next February 15. Mr. Pinchot thinks it not unlikely that it will pass.

In addition, there is the bureau of mines bill, calculated to save waste in coal and loss of human life. A bill was passed to conserve coal by classifying the surface separately from the underlying mineral. Mr. Pinchot says such steps as these mark real progress. There is much more to be done, but the friends of conservation need not be discouraged.

If Roosevelt's reception by the Wilkes-Barre miners is any criterion of Keystone State sentiment, those anxious about the future of our former President might find a job for T. R. as governor of Pennsylvania.

If the District gets away with its muzzling crusade it would confer a great favor upon a distinguished citizen of Danville, Ill., it would send to him an explanation as to just how the trick was turned.

That Iowa Republican convention, by the way, is the same that was heralded a little while ago, as being completely in control of the regulars.

The multiplicity of clews in the Crippen case indicates that English and American police methods aren't so very different, after all.

As yet, not a murmur of protest against the dog-muzzling order has been heard from the hardware merchants.

The most significant phase of the Gore charges, is the fact that the Senator has a pretty good reputation for veracity.

The Ozark seems to be having almost as much trouble as a certain other ark that figured quite prominently in history.

It is reported the American political denial factory had to work overtime last night to meet its orders.

Iowa evidently doesn't take much stock in the Aldrich-Cannon estimate of her Senators.

England doesn't seem to be worrying over whether Crippen will come back.

Scotland Yard might now try its hand on Leon Ling.

## LIGHT AND HEAVY MUSIC IS WANTED

Leader of Marine Band Decides Upon Mixed Programs for Concerts.

Suggestions that the programs arranged for the United States Marine Band concerts by Leader Santelmann are too classical or heavy for a public that remains in Washington during the summer have been met with statement by the band leader, which was made to a reporter for The Times today.

The criticism against "too classical programs" is made by Edwin I. Shope, who is well known in musical circles. Mr. Shope's letter follows: Washington, D. C., August 2, 1910. To the Editor of The Washington Times: I am frequently hearing criticisms on many sides from practical musicians and laymen alike, regarding the character of the United States Marine Band summer programs at the White Lot and the others, and as a musician, as I understand it, for the entire elimination of the classic and the substitution of the "rag." Not at all. But, for open-air, recreation music. The people generally, I believe, want a preponderance of the light, timely, and popular melodies.

Surely summer, with its enervating heat and humidity, finds scarcely anyone in these outdoor audiences in a mood for sonatas, concertos, etc., calling for harmonic analysis while you wait.

What a pity, we heard it said, that Lieutenant Santelmann can't stand off among the auditors (?) when, for instance, his superior band, under his mastery leadership, is rendering some popular classic, and is in the midst of piano or pianissimo passages that none but the fortunate few about the roped-off bandstand can possibly hear.

Under such circumstances, I believe, Lieutenant Santelmann would admit the justice of the criticism, and relegate the worthy but imperfectly heard music to the concert hall.

## Band of Real Class.

It does seem deplorable that with such a magnificent organization as the Marine Band, our people should not be vouchsafed the kind of music that would be so generally satisfying. We have, by all odds, a band much superior to those heard at Atlantic City and other resort places. It is an uncommon occurrence, season after season, that Washington visitors at such places grow enthusiastic over the bands and are loath to leave them.

The why and wherefore, as above indicated, is the failure of the latter organization to cater to the taste of the summer masses—to give these audiences bright, snappy, popular melodies, that would, for the nonce, cause them to forget the oppressive weather, and make their presence worth while.

EDWIN I. SHOPE.

## Santelmann's Side.

"Of course, we can't please everybody, and so we try to do the next best thing, and please as many as we can."

This is how William H. Santelmann, leader of the United States Marine Band, summed up the case to a Times reporter when show Mr. Shope's letter. "This is not the first criticism I have had brought to my attention," he said. "In fact, almost every mail brings me one or more letters. It is the common form of a request for a favorite air, but many more harsh, general criticisms. Also, I have received criticisms from an exactly opposite standpoint, some declaring that the program is too heavy."

"For instance, one writer will say, as did your correspondent, that on all sides he hears expressions favoring a more frivolous score. 'We wish to be entertained, not educated,' they say, and in the same breath, they will come a complaint demanding the exclusion of all music not strictly classical, and questioning the right of some of our selections to appear on the program with Strauss, Wagner, and Liszt."

"Many people come to me at the concerts with requests for special music and whenever possible I am glad to accommodate, but I can't with one band accommodate everyone. Many times I have given up my score wholly from letters of request and still there is dissatisfaction. Of course, I have no doubt that if the matter were put to a vote there would be a preponderance in favor of such music as this letter requests, but to any fair-minded person the utter impossibility of this will be at once apparent. How can we have the largest to combine such a body of musicians to music that could be played just as well by bands of twenty pieces, would be ridiculous, and would call down condemnation from thinking people, all over the East, if it were not taken up officially."

"For all encloses we play light opera and I am willing to let any able musician judge if our scores are not mixed and well-balanced."

## Meets Many Requests.

The marriage of Mrs. Helen H. Hayes and George N. Page, son of the late Representative Page of California, took place last evening at the home of the bride, on Madison street, the Rev. H. McGrew officiating. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Page left for their bridal trip and a visit to the bridegroom's relatives in the North.

## AMERICANS AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Many Americans are included among the delegates and visitors who have arrived in Berlin to take part in the Fifth World Congress of Free Christianity and Religious Progress. The congress will begin its sessions tomorrow, continuing until next Thursday. More than 200 delegates of religious bodies, ranging from Hicksite Quakers to Hindu Theists, will be represented in the proceedings.

## What's on the Program in Washington.

Tonight.  
The Eckington W. C. T. U. will meet at the residence of Mrs. Rogers, 50 R street northeast, at 8:30 p. m.

Amusements.  
Columbia—"Love Watches," 8:15 p. m.  
Cine-Motion pictures and vaudeville.  
Cosmos—Motion pictures and vaudeville.  
Majestic—Vaudeville.  
Majestic—Motion pictures.  
Georgetown Open Air Theater—Motion pictures and vaudeville, 7:45 and 9:15 p. m.  
Glen Echo—Dancing and motion pictures.  
L. L. Lark—Music and vaudeville.  
Cherry Chase Lake—Section of Marine Band.  
Arcade—Music and motion pictures on roof garden.

Excursions Today.  
Steamer St. Johns leaves Seventh street wharf 7:30 a. m. and Norfolk-Steamer leaves Seventh street wharf 6:45 p. m.  
Steamer Charles Macalester leaves Seventh street wharf 2:30 and 6:30 p. m.  
Chesapeake Beach—Trains leave District line 2:30, 5:45 and 9:45 p. m.  
Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis electric line—Summer excursions to Chesapeake, Ocean City, Rehoboth Beach, Pen-Mar, and Atlantic City. Full information at city ticket office, 121 New York avenue.

## WINTHROP LEAVE FOR BABYLON, L. I.

Assistant Secretary and Wife to Visit Mrs. J. D. Wood.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop left Washington this morning for a week-end visit to Mrs. Winthrop's mother, Mrs. John D. Wood, at Babylon, Long Island.

Mr. Biddle  
At Berkeley Springs.

Mrs. Jack Biddle is spending the month of August at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., where Mr. Biddle will join her for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. George Whitfield Brown will close their residence on Connecticut avenue this morning, and will go to Beverly, Mass., to join their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Russell Train, U. S. N., the former in command of the Sylph.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas, U. S. N., are spending the summer at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

Miss Bessie Ezleston is spending a couple of weeks with friends at Atlantic City.

John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics, went over to New York last evening to meet the President of Chile and Mrs. Pedro Montt in New York City, Wednesday. He will probably accompany them to Beverly, to call on President Taft tomorrow.

Dr. George O'Leary Smith, director of the Geological Survey, sailed from New York yesterday for Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Smith.

Dr. Smith, with Waldemar Lindgren, George F. Becker, S. P. Emmons, and Whitman Cross, will attend the eleventh International Geological Congress at Stockholm, Sweden, from August 18 to 26, as representatives of the United States Geological Survey.

Mr. and Mrs. Burr  
At Franconia, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. A. De V. Burr have closed their house on Wyoming avenue and are spending the balance of the summer at Franconia, N. H.

Grant Parish and his sister, Miss Parish, have gone abroad for an extended tour of Great Britain and the Continent.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N., have gone to Bretton Woods for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Holmes, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Watson L. Morris and Miss Lily Hawkins, are spending several weeks at Asbury Park.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Seymour and family, who are traveling abroad, have arrived at Lucerne, Switzerland.

Mrs. R. H. Robinson and Miss Rosalind Robinson are spending the summer at Profile House, Franconia, N. H.

Miss Adelaide Heald is spending the summer with relatives at Maywood, Ill.

Miss Thea Maendel, of Denver, Colo., is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Mendel, 1730 Fort Drive avenue, Brookland, D. C., and will spend the summer with them during their golden wedding anniversary, August 25.

## Miss Austin

To Be Married Saturday.

Miss Winifred Maud Austin, daughter of Canon Austin, assistant rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Austin, will be married to Audley A. B. Savage, Saturday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church.

Owing to mourning in the bride's family, only relatives and a few intimate friends will be present at the ceremony, at which the bride's father, Canon Austin, will officiate.

Miss Kathleen Austin, sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor and the bride's only attendant, H. K. Dugdale will act as best man for Mr. Savage and Eric Austin, of New York, will give his sister in marriage.

The marriage of Mrs. Helen H. Hayes and George N. Page, son of the late Representative Page of California, took place last evening at the home of the bride, on Madison street, the Rev. H. McGrew officiating. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Page left for their bridal trip and a visit to the bridegroom's relatives in the North.

Dr. L. S. Nicholson has gone to his summer home in northern New York for a short vacation.

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## GAITHERSBURG ASKS CARS AND FACTORIES

Ambitious Maryland Town, in Rich Area, Hopes for Washington Extension.

## NEW INDUSTRIES GREATLY DESIRED

Improvement of Highways Is Expected to Enhance Market Advantages.

By J. FRED ESSARY.

GAITHERSBURG, Md., Aug. 5.—Unquestionably the richest farming area in Montgomery county lies to the north and south of Gaithersburg.

For twenty years this town has been the shipping point of that vast territory. As a result of the conditions which have made Gaithersburg the first market for Montgomery's finest products, Gaithersburg has become the commercial center as well as the geographical center of the county.

Millions of dollars' worth of wheat, corn, rye, straw, hay, and milk are hauled here yearly and forwarded to Washington and other markets. From Darnestown, on the one hand, and from Middlebrook, Cedar, Grove, Damascus, Gaithersburg, on the other, the country is drained to provide greater tonnage for Gaithersburg.

But with all this, the town is not satisfied. It wants to be a bigger and a better community and it has an eminently promising future. It wants industries of all kinds of industries, that mean more wealth to its people. That is the spirit of Gaithersburg.

## They Want Everything.

"What do you people up here want?" R. B. Moore, cashier of the Gaithersburg Bank, was asked.

"We want everything," he replied. "We haven't enough of anything. We haven't enough people, enough money, enough business, enough of anything but good climate, good water and good prospects."

Gaithersburg is already hustling to get some of the things it lacks. In the place, that little electric line, an electric line connection with Washington. It will never be satisfied until it gets it and will never let go until something is assured.

"We want a closer relationship with the National Capital, their natural market, is simple. Anybody can comprehend that. At present the Capital Traction Company operates a line to Rockville. Rockville is just five miles from Gaithersburg. An extension of five miles therefore will consummate the plan."

The lay of the land between Rockville and Gaithersburg is favorable to cheap railway construction. There is hardly an important grade the whole distance. For an inconceivable sum, the traction company could run its line on through to Gaithersburg and place that progressive community in direct touch with Washington.

Already, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad provides transportation for the Gaithersburg people to and from Washington. For a long time the former city has been the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio's double track on the Metropolitan branch, but this tracking has now been pushed five miles beyond.

## Trains Inadequate.

The steam service does not fill the demand. Only the extension of the electric line and the placing of Gaithersburg on the same parity with Rockville in its relationship to Washington, will satisfy. That this ultimately will come, is the firm conviction of the Gaithersburg people, but they are growing more and more impatient all the time over the delay.

Next in importance, to Gaithersburg, is the rebuilding and improvement of the State highway leading from all parts of the county to that shipping center. This is more than a promise. This Maryland is spending \$5,000,000 on better highways and Montgomery county will get its share. Already the reconstruction of the road toward Washington is proceeding, as well as on the road to the northern part of the county.

With the improved roads Gaithersburg

## Banker Summarizes Gaithersburg's Desires.

We want everything. We haven't enough of anything. We haven't enough people, enough money, enough business, enough of anything but good climate, good water, and good prospects.—R. B. Moore, Cashier of the Gaithersburg Bank.

## Seeks Factories.

Not only does Gaithersburg expect to remain a great